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TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT--ETC(U)  
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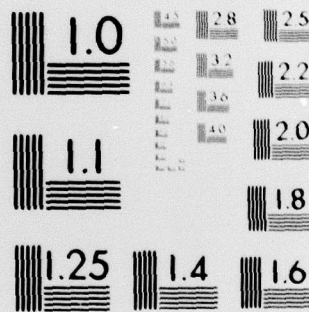


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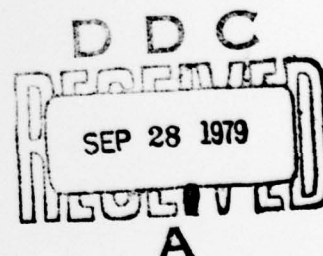
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**UNITED STATES ARMY  
ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE  
AGENCY**

**ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MD 21010**

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM  
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36332  
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY COMPOUND  
STUDY NUMBER 75-51-0836-79  
OCTOBER 1975 - JUNE 1979



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19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) USDA Proprietary Compound eye irritation AI3-36332 sensitization Topical Hazard Evaluation photoirritation skin irritation candidate repellent		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A hazard evaluation of AI3-36332 was performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound caused mild skin irritation, and mild corneal and conjunctival irritation in rabbits. It did not cause photoirritation, sensitize guinea pigs, or demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. A		

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

CPT Singer/jg/AUTOVON  
584-3980

HSE-LT-T/WP

17 AUG 1979

SUBJECT: Topical Hazard Evaluation Program of Candidate Insect Repellent  
AI3-36332, US Department of Agriculture Proprietary Compound, Study  
No. 75-51-0836-79, October 1975 - June 1979

Executive Secretary  
Armed Forces Pest Control Board  
Forest Glen Section, WRAMC  
Washington, DC 20012

A summary of the pertinent findings and recommendations of the inclosed report follows:

A hazard evaluation of AI3-36332 was performed by means of laboratory animal studies using rats, rabbits, and guinea pigs. The technical grade compound caused mild skin irritation, and mild corneal and conjunctival irritation in rabbits. It did not cause photoirritation, sensitize guinea pigs, or demonstrate an acute ingestion hazard. It was recommended that AI3-36332, US Department of Agriculture Proprietary Compound, be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent.

FOR THE COMMANDER:

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
U. S. ARMY ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE AGENCY  
ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND, MARYLAND 21010

TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM  
OF CANDIDATE INSECT REPELLENT AI3-36332  
US DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPRIETARY COMPOUND  
STUDY NUMBER 75-51-0836-79  
OCTOBER 1975 - JUNE 1979

1. AUTHORITY.

a. Letter, US Department of Agriculture - Agricultural Research Service, Southern Region, Insects Affecting Man Research Laboratory, Gainesville, Florida, 31 October 1975.

b. Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of the Army, Office of The Surgeon General; the US Army Health Services Command; the US Army Environmental Hygiene Agency; the Armed Forces Pest Control Board, and the US Department of Agriculture, effective 1970 with Amendment No. 1 effective August 1974.

2. REFERENCE. Toxicology Division Procedural Guide, USAEHA, 1972, revised 1976.

3. PURPOSE. The purpose of this study is to provide guidance for further entomological testing of the candidate insect repellent AI3-36332.

4. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS. A hazard evaluation of the candidate repellent AI3-36332, USDA Proprietary Compound, was conducted by this Agency using New Zealand White rabbits for skin and eye studies, Hartley guinea pigs for a skin sensitization study and Sprague-Dawley rats for determination of oral toxicity. A tabular presentation of animal toxicity data developed in this Agency follows:\*†

\* In conducting the studies described in this report, the investigators adhered to the "Guide for the Care and Use of Laboratory Animals," US Department of Health, Education and Welfare Publication No. (NIH) 74-23, revised in 1972, and in 1978.

† The experiments reported herein were performed in animal facilities fully accredited by the American Association for the Accreditation of Laboratory Animal Care.

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TABULAR PRESENTATION OF DATA

Test	Results	Interpretation
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SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

Single 24-hour application to intact and abraded skin of New Zealand White rabbits.	Compound AI3-36332 produced mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion.	USAEHA Category II (ref Appendix)
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0.5 ml technical grade compound applied to each of six rabbits.

EYE IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

Single 24-hour application of 0.1 ml technical grade compound to one eye of each of six New Zealand White rabbits.	Compound AI3-36332 produced mild irritation to corneas in 5 out of 6 rabbits, and mild irritation to conjunctiva in 6 of 6 rabbits. Eyes appeared normal by 7 days.	USAEHA Category C (ref Appendix)
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APPROXIMATE LETHAL DOSE (ALD)

Oral

Rats (male) - no diluent	ALD >4300 mg/kg	Presents little lethal hazard from accidental ingestion.
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Test	Results	Interpretation
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PHOTOCHEMICAL SKIN IRRITATION STUDIES

Rabbits

A single application (0.05 ml) of a 25 percent (w/v) solution of the compound and of a 10 percent (w/v) oil of Bergamot solution (positive control) in 95 percent ethyl alcohol were applied to the intact skin of six rabbits. Five minutes after application, the rabbits were exposed to UV light (365 nm) for 30 minutes at a distance of 10-15 cm.	A 25 percent solution of A13-36332 in ethanol did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions.  Positive control application and irradiation caused greater irritant effects than in unirradiated skin areas.	Compound A13-36332 did not cause a photochemical irritation reaction under test conditions and is not expected to cause a photochemical irritation in humans.
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Control

Following UV exposures of the rabbits, 0.05 ml of test compound, positive control and diluent were applied to additional skin areas to serve as unirradiated control sites. Application areas were checked for skin irritation at 24, 48 and 72 hours.



Test	Results	Interpretation
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SENSITIZATION STUDIES

Guinea Pigs

Intradermal injections of 0.1 ml of a 0.1 percent suspension (w/v) of AI3-36332, or of dinitrochlorobenzene (DNCB)\* in a mixture containing 1 volume of propylene glycol and 29 volumes of saline.

Ten test guinea pigs received ten sensitizing doses over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks' rest, they were challenged with a 0.1 percent solution of AI3-36332.

Challenge dose of test compound (last intradermal injection) did not produce a sensitization reaction.

Compound AI3-36332 did not produce a sensitization reaction under these test conditions and is not expected to produce a sensitization reaction in man.

Ten positive control guinea pigs received ten sensitizing doses of DNCB over a 3-week period. After 2 weeks' rest, they were challenged with a 0.1 percent suspension of DNCB.

Positive control produced a marked sensitization reaction in 10 of 10 guinea pigs.

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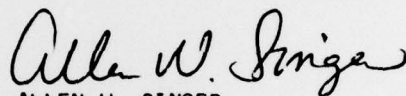
\* A known skin sensitizer.

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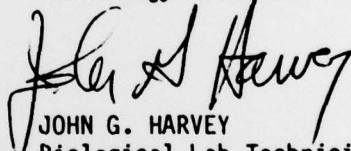
Topical Hazard Eval Study No. 75-51-0836-79, Oct 75-Jun 79

5. CONCLUSION. The candidate insect repellent AI3-36332 has a potential for causing slight skin irritation and mild corneal and conjunctival irritation, but presents no acute hazard from photochemical or sensitization contact, or from acute ingestion.

6. RECOMMENDATION. Under the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (paragraph 1b), it is recommended that AI3-36332, USDA Proprietary Compound, be approved for further testing as a candidate insect repellent. The compound should be used with caution around abrasions of the skin, the eyes, and mucous membranes.

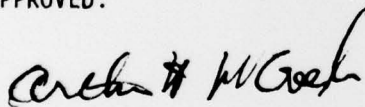


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TOPICAL HAZARD EVALUATION PROGRAM  
DEFINITIONS OF CATEGORIES OF COMPOUNDS BEING  
CONSIDERED FOR ACUTE SKIN APPLICATION

CATEGORY I - Compounds producing no primary irritation of the intact skin or no greater than mild primary irritation of the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: No restriction for acute application to the human skin.)

CATEGORY II - Compounds producing mild primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should be used only on human skin found by examination to have no abrasions or may be used as a clothing impregnant.)

CATEGORY III - Compounds producing moderate primary irritation of the intact skin and the skin surrounding an abrasion. (INTERPRETATION: Should not be used directly on the skin without a prophetic patch test having been conducted on humans to determine irritation potential to human skin. May be used without patch testing, with extreme caution, as clothing impregnants. Compound should be resubmitted in the form and at the intended use concentration so that its irritation potential can be reexamined using other test techniques on animals.)

CATEGORY IV - Compounds producing moderate to severe primary irritation of the intact skin and of the skin surrounding an abrasion and, in addition, producing necrosis, vesiculation, and/or eschars. (INTERPRETATION: Should be resubmitted for testing in the form and at the intended use concentration. Upon resubmission, its irritation potential will be reexamined using other test techniques on animals, prior to possible prophetic patch testing in humans, at concentrations which have been shown not to produce primary irritation in animals.)

CATEGORY V - Compounds impossible to classify because of staining of the skin or other masking effects owing to physical properties of the compound. (INTERPRETATION: Not suitable for use on humans.)

EYE CATEGORIES:

A. Compounds noninjurious to the eye. INTERPRETATION: Irritation of human eyes is not expected if the compound should accidentally get into the eyes, provided it is washed out as soon as possible.

B. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes.

C. Compounds producing mild injury to the cornea, and in addition some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with caution around the eyes and mucosa.

D. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes.

E. Compounds producing moderate injury to the cornea, and in addition producing some injury to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution around the eyes and mucosa.

F. Compounds producing severe injury to the cornea and to the conjunctiva. INTERPRETATION: Should be used with extreme caution. It is recommended that use be restricted to areas other than the face.